BISMARCK AND VON ARNIM.

Star Chamber Proceedings by the Premier in Berlin.

IS GERMANY RIPE FOR LIBERTY?

Europe Covered by the Secret Police of Prussia.

The Chancellor's Dread of the Independent Press of America.

AFRAID OF THE DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, NOV. 30, 1874. The latest aspects of the Von Arnim case are discouraging to all Germans who believe that rational liberty may be granted to a people by its government while good order is preserved. Those who think that the most highly educated and so ber minded nation in the world is verily ripe for the constitutional administration of their affairs, and who consider that despotism has, on the whole, had a tenure of power sufficiently long in Europe aiready, must find their convictions sorely bried by the proceedings against Count Von Ar nim. Either the prosecution of the Count, his arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and the enormous fines imposed upon him, are just and right-cons, or they are not. If they are sanctioned by public opinion there is no escape from the conclunon that the solld good sense of Germany has deand that the government shall have the means of condemning any one to grievous pains and penalties without a trial, whenever it suits the caprice or interest of the Prime Minis er for the time being to institute an ex officto prosecution under covert forms; moreover, that in such cases all existing laws which protect the erties of the German people may be set aside. If this is really the decision which the orty millions of souls which inhabit the Ger man Empire have come to it would be unbe coming on the part of any foreigner to point out the objections to it. But if, as there is good rea son to believe, the Arnim case is merely a struggle between liberty and despotism, between law and lawlessness, every writer who loves and respects the great German people is bound to stand by them in this fight for freedom, where Count Arnim is only their champion. Until this issue is decided I will give a faithful record of events, without fear or favor, in order that the large German population in the United States may clearly understand the momentous question under discus cion and form an independent opinion upon it. THE STAR CHAMBER IN BERLIN.

In the first place, therefore, I must state that against Count Arnim are all of a secret character: and, if we are to presume that his case is one of public importance, it is difficult to comprehend the necessity of secrecy. It is said that Prince Bismarck is exerting strenuous efforts to prevent the publication of the "missing documents," ch he alleges that Count Arnim abstracted from the archives of his Embassy at Paris. But this is again a reason for believing that the contents of these documents are not uniavorable to Count Arnim, who is the accused party, and that hey are unfavorable to Prince Bis stands revealed as his accuser; so that the Prince appears in the unpleasant light of a prosecutor who is attempting to punish, and who has indeed severely punished, an innocent person for fanits which he has committed himself.

THE HERALD'S NEWS AND OMNIPRESENCE. Now, the ostensible object of all the measures recently taken against Von Arnim is to obtain evidence that he has, either directly or indirectly, placed himself in communication with the New YORK HERALD; and if this fact can be established It appears that, by putting a brand new construct tion upon an obsolete clause of a law which should never have been made, the Count can be convicted of high treason and sentenced to five years of penal servitude, with the loss of all his rights as a German citizen and his rank as a nobleman of the Empire. The cruel threat of imprisonment and degradation is used to terrify him and to intimidate all his supporters. Foreigners, who have no concern with the quarrel between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim as impartial purveyors of news to the public and reporters of events, are menaced, bullied and driven from Germany by the police, knough they have committed no offence against the law, and this strange behavior shows plainly that Prince Bismarck is doing things which he soon as they are known. There is no proof whatever that Count Arnim has been in communicanon with the New York HERALD; indeed, there is very clear evidence to the contrary in one instance, for the Count was imprisoned in a "refuge for the destitute" when the Araim-Bulow corre spondence was printed at New York. And I Prince Bismarck really believes that he can distover the means by which these documents came into the hands of your correspondent he must be of a more credulous disposition than the world has aitherto supposed. Nevertheless be is determined to leave no means untried to find out this mystery, and in so doing he much resembles a man who is employing "all the King's horses and all the King's men" for the discovery of a mare's nest. In his impetuous search after nothing be seems bent upon in volving all Europe in disgrace.

THE FRENCH POLICE AS BISMARCK'S AIDS. It is no secret to anybody that the French au thorities have been so bectored and browbesten by Prince Bismarck that they have permitted the secret political police of Paris to aid him in his in-Vestigation, and surely some shameful dealings will be one day brought to light and reveal the manner in which he has made them his tools. That they will serve him faithfully cannot for a moment be suspected. It would be an indelible disgrace to Frenchmen if they could descend to ch a depth of infamy as to further the whims o a despot who has plunged their country in blood and fire. And it must be with inexpressible sorrow that they see themselves forced to make ever a pretence of serving mim. ENGLISH POLICE EMPLOYED.

in like manner it has been printed and pub-Prince Bismarck has been tampering with the English police also; but if he has done so-and the fact seems almost beyond a doubt-it may be expedient for him to remember that the meeting of the English Parliament is near at hand, and that the persons he has employed are likely to be called to stern account. Over the press of Germany, and over the press of France, Prince Bismarck may be in a position to exercise uncontrolled authority as long as the German and the Freuch people will submit to it. He may also buy such venal prints as are to be purchased; but that he should seriously envertain the idea of gagging all the American and English papers is & laughable notion, which affords a strong presump sion that he has taken temporary leave of his wits

THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE POST OFFICE BROKEN. Another painful and shocking aspect of this case is that the inviolability of the German Post Office, guaranteed by the constitution of the Empere, has been contempriously broken through. I am authorized to state that a private gentleman or Berlin has recently had his letters intercepted opened and suppressed, although he assures me that during the last seven years he has never had to complain before of the loss of a single let-ter. During the last month, and during the last month only, the most private correspondence of the German people has been submitted to Prince Bismarck, and no less than three letters sent by

destination. The existence, therefore, or a secret chamber in the Berita Post Office, which was one of the worst leatures of the history of the last century, no longer admits of dispute. In the case between Mazzini and Sir James Graham the English people dealt with the opening of private letters by government officials very summarily; but if the German people are inclined to sanction it of course there is nothing more to be said. It ruined the political career of Sir James Graham; what it may do for that of Prince Bismarck reusins to be seen. It is my duty to state the fact that letters which pass through the German Post Office are now being read by persons for whose in-

THE DETECTIVES OF EUROPE IN CLOVER. I have before me a statement, made upon credible authority, that the whole of the secret police In Europe is employed by Prince Bismarck in the persecution of Count Arnim. Money is freely spent, and large sums have been offered to any one who will betray him. Of course many things, more or less true, have been found out by this unscrupulous method, for it is even alleged that the Imperial Chancellor has interrogated the Count's physicians and endeavored to extort from them nformation which has been confided to them under the solemn guarantee of their professional

POOR RESULTS FOR THE PREMIER. Nevertheless, after all has been said and done that could be done or said, the present case against Count Von Arnim has no connection whatever with that first brought forward by the government, and upon which he was imprisoned. The charge of high tresson has been virtually dropped. The energe of stock jobbing upon omeial information has been dropped also, and the sole remaining accusation against Count Arnim is one which had never been heard of when he was sent to jail; that is to say, he is charged with having been in strumental in the publication of State papers which were printed while he was in prison. Ever this cock-and-a-buil story seems to furnish such small probabilities of his conviction that Prince Bismarck has been compelled by public indigna tion in some degree to relax the rigor with which the Count has been hitherto treated. He is now allowed to ride on horseback every day for an hour without being accompanied by a policeman and to ride at his own pace. This favor has not, indeed, been omcially or judicially accorded to nim; but the policeman has been quietly, let us hope shamefacedly, withdrawn.

THE BX-MINISTER'S DEFENCE. Count Von Arnim is now busy in preparing his defence, which will take some time before he can furnish a complete answer to all the allegations directly and indirectly made against him. Therefore Prince Bismarck is anxious to press on the trial, which has accordingly been fixed for the 9th of December. The trial could only take place in ine days if Count Arnim had no reply to the charges made against him, and had no witnesses mined to make a full and complete defence to it. He will can statesmen and diplomatists who are competent to judge of his official conduct and to give evidence to his behalf. He finds it needful to to them the matters in dispute, so that it is utterly impossible his defence can be ready in nine days from this date, and unless it has been again de termined to condemn him without a trial his case

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS FOR THE CROWN is Prince Bismarck. It is his testimony that Count Von Arnim will have to refute; and his success or his failure in doing so wifi decide the issue, Prince Bismarck and his friends loudly declare that they are certain of victory, and it is not improbable that they have good grounds for their beliej. Contrary to the usual practice of the criminal courts in Germany no regard has been had to ernment has sent the Examining Judge, the Public Prosecutor and two other officials on a special mission to Paris., They have called witnesses from all the ends of the earth, and when these witnesses have refused to appear they have been sworn at their residences, and their depositions have been taken down in writing, as is the custom in petty cases of theft or embezziement. The reason, or rather the motive, which appears to have dictated such extraordinary proceedings is, that if a conviction of any sort can be obtained from the criminal court against Count Arnim he will become responsible for all the costs of the suit and must pay the travelling and other expenses of the witnesses who appear against him. COLLECTING TESTIMONY.

Prince Bismarck seems to have lost all discretion in his dealings with Count Arnim, and no absurdity appears too ridiculous to merit his attention. Thus, one Dr. Zchlicke, a newspaper back of indifferent reputation, connected with the Spenersche Zeitung, has been found to assert that Count Arnim offered him some State secrets for roposal. His assertion, however, is contradicted he explicitly declares in the Spenersche Zeitung of the 24th inst, that he knows nothing whatever of the transaction. Carl Braun is a man of high character and an excellent writer; Dr. Zchlicke has a character on which one would rather not comment, and his writings are not of the sort which attract favorable notice. Prince Bismarck in a statesman who has deserved well of Germany. It may be frankly admitted that much may and should be forgiven him. One would like to suppose that he has been angered by an obstinate opposition to a line of poncy which he new to be wise, and that while in ill health he has for a time lost his self-control. But impartial excuses for him, cannot approve conduct which is rash, violent and unjust, and which threatens to destroy the libertles of that mighty Empire which his genius and good fortune have so recently called into being.

THE SECOND ARREST OF THE ACCUSED. There is no truth in the reports which have been printed in the London and other European newspapers to the effect that the charges made against Count Von Arnim had been formally communicated to him and his legal advisers for the purposes of the defence. On the contrary the secret inquiry is not yet closed, and the wearisome method of official procedure afford no glimpse of the date when it is likely to end. On Thursday last, the 12th inst., the Council of the Royal Municipal Court of Berlin decided accordance with paragraphs 133 and 348 of the Criminal Code. It was an extraordinary decision, ecause the Count had only been liberated a few days previously on sick certificates, and ball to the amount of \$75,000 had been deposited with the Court for his reappearance when called up for judgment. Nevertheless, about seven o'clock in evening, when the ex-An bassador was at dinner. Police Inspector Borman entered the Count's house, in the Pariser Platz at Berlin, and presented the warrant for his arrest.

A PAINFUL SCENE IN A PRIVATE DOMICILE. The scene which then ensued was one of the most paintul description. The Count, who is really in shattered health, was seized with a fit of trem bling at the unexpected shock to his nerves, and the heroic firmness which the Countess Arnim has hitherto manifested during her husband's troubles deserted her. As soon as they had partially recovered their composure Count Von Arnim informed the Police Inspector that he was physically unable to go with him to prison. He said that he had no intention to resist the law, but it was simply impossible for him to obey it in his present condition. Under these distressing circumstances Police Inspector Borman had no other course open to him than that of summoning the physicians of the Court to examine Count Arnim and to certify whether he could or could not be taken back to jail without imminent danger to his

THE SECRET MEDICAL COUNSELLOR AND CITY PHY-

Dr. Lucian attended at once in answer to the Ponce Inspector's summons, and declared that Count Arnim could not be taken again to jail without peril of death. He stated that the Count's present state was extremely precartous, and that his malady was apparently of a fatal character. In consequence of this medical opinion Police In-spector Borman permitted Count Arnim to remain at his eva house in close custody, and the house

was surrounded by the police to prevent any possibility of his escape

BISMARCE'S DREAD OF THE CONCEALED PAPERS. The reason of this second arrest is alleged to be that Count Arnim has profited by his liberty to take steps for the publication of State papers in his possession, and moreover that he is personally required to present himself again for examination before Judge Pescatore, who appears to be really conducting the case of Prince Bismarck while estensibly appointed to pronounce a judi-cial decision upon it. Such is the reason alleged for the cruel and arbitrary act just perpetrated at Berlin; but the real cause which seems to have led up to it would be laughable if the whole story were not of too grim a nature to suggest humor ous aspects of it.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR NERVOUS AND UNHAPPY. It appears, however, that on the afternoon of his second arrest, Count Arnim and his wife took a drive in an open carriage in the Thiergarten, or public park of Berlin, where they had the misfortune to meet Prince Bismarck, who was dis pleased with the festivity of their appearance, d said that "if the Count was well enough to drive about he was well enough to go back to jail." I have told the story, and I can vouch for its truth. People may now smile or sigh over it as they please, and as smiles are more becoming than sighs, perhaps some few may smile.

TEMPORARY FREEDOM. Whether Prince Bismarck has, nevertheless, seen made sensible that he has acted in a manner as once flerce and ridiculous or not, I cannot say, but on Saturday, the 14th inst., Count Arnim was released from the custody of the police, by order of the City Court of Berlin. But the Count has leave his house before the day of his trial, although physicians have certified that tresh air and exercise are indispensable to him. The motives for this queer act of severity are unknown, or un-

KILLING A MAN BY INCHES. Moreover, the sad and deplorable truth seems to be that Prince Bismarck, who continues to exercise absolute power in Prussia, is really afflicted with a morbid sort of restlessness. Quarrelling has become a necessity of existence to him, and as he has been for some time trying in vain to bring about another war abroad, and both France and Denmark have declined to give him the smallest pretext for recommencing hostilities, he has been obliged to content himself with a private and personal dispute at home. The Von Arnim case is not one which in the smallest degree concerns the interests of Germany. Every incident of it is merely a practical joke of Prince Bismarck, and the whole business seems to have been got up olely for his entertainment.

THE QUEENS COUNTY MURDER.

Jarvis and Jackson, the Negro Murder ers, Preparing for Eternity-How Jar via Will "Rattle the Roof" with Prayer.

On the 15th of next January Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson will be hanged at the Queens County Jail, for the murder of Samuel Jones at Oyster Bay. Both the culprits are negroes who were formerly in the employ of Mr. Jones and who had always borne a bad character, especially Jarvis, who is suspected of being the chief of an organized band of negro thieves and horse stealers. Their vicious career culminated on the 27th of June, 1873, when Mr. Jones, an old man of eighty years of age, was brutally murdered and throws down a well. Suspicion at once fell upon these men, and they were arrested, only to be discharged by the Coroner after the inquest. Jackson was then arrested by Deputy Sheriff Bennett, of Jamaica, and walle confined at that place made a full confession, denying, however, that he was an active participant in the crime. According to his statement he and Jarvis were to rendezvous near Jones' house, at a certain hour in the evening. He (Jackson) was late at the place or meeting, and met Jarvis coming from the house, loaded with plunder, after disposing of hi's vietim. Jarvis was then arrested, and on the 30th of November was convicted. The next day he was placed in the witness box, and through his evidence Jackson was also convicted as the principal in the crime. After the trial both of the prisoners stated that if they chose they could implicate many others in different offences, and it is hoped by the anthorities that before their execution they will make some statements leading to the apprehension of some of the gang. A HEBALD reporter yesterday called upon Mr. Bennett, the

Deputy Sheriff at Jamaica, and through his kindness received a permit to visit

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

The prisoners are confined in adjoining cells on
the ground floor of the jail, and extraordinary
precautions are taken against their escape. The
jail is of wood, and is nearly one hundred years
and Prisoners have frequently escaped, but old. Prisoners have frequently escaped, the case of the two murderers now sentence there is apparently no possible chance. The cells are of neavy stone work, opening into a small couridor, where a keeper is constantly on watch. This corridor is separated from the main hall by a massive door. The first one visited was Jarvis, who came readily to the grating of his cell and at once entered into conversation. Several questions were put to him relative to his trial and sentence, to which he replied that it was all lairly conducted and that he deserved his fate. "But, thank the Lord," said he, "I've got religion and I am

and sentence, to which he replied that it was all airly conducted and that he deserved his fate. "But, thank the Lord," said he, "I've got religion and I am GOING TO GLORY.

I expect to make every sningle in this old house rattie with prayer before the day comes. I wish I could go among the other prisoners and pray with them, as I believe I could convert them all." Jarvis' religious zeal has come upon him only since his sentence, and he has had the benefit of spiritual advice from several ciergymen. He has never been refractory, but said the day he was convicted that there was only one more person he wished to kill, and that was his wife. She came to see him once and stated very emphatically that she would not go into his cell for \$1,000, as she knew he would murder her. Now, however, he seems completely changed and is perfectly resigned. He is very ignorant and can neither read nor write. He is constantly singing and praying, and, as lar as can be judged outwardly, is truly peutient and rendy to die. In appearance he is mulatio, of about fifty very powerful in build, with a look of low cunning stamped upon his face that one would not be likely to forget. For years he has held aimost unbounded sway over the negroes of his vicinity, so much so as to get the slang cognomen of the "King Nigger."

His confederate, Jackson, is apparently a very different sort of man. He seems not more than twenty-four years of age, and is not so resigned to his face, though he appears call mand self-possessed. He said to the reporter:—"I have not got rehigion hard-and fast yet; but i am trying my best, and believe I snall be all right before I die." Like Jarvis, he is entirely ignorant. He is a good-looking man, with rather an intelligent tace, and it is generally believed that he was led away and ruined by his accompine, who, by the way, is his half-brother. Both the prisoners are anxious to have clergymen visit them, and every visitor is earnestly begued to pray for their some. They are perfectly calm, thongy face him, and every v

who was hanged March 13, 1853, for the murder of Philip Vooris.

In the court room above the juit are preserved the stones and chopping clock that Jarvis nuried upon Jones after he had thrown him down the well. The weapon used to stun his victim was a heavy club. The feeling in the vicinity is very bitter against the condemned men. No sympathy whatever is extended to them, and threats of jucling them are freety made in case of any interference with the course of the law.

PIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

A disaster so harrowing and unprecedented as to snock every sensitive heart occurred vesterday afternoon near Preakness, N. J., about four miles beyond Paterson. The small pond there was covered with a sheet of ice about an inch thick, and five entidren of Mr. John Dotterich, the proprietor of a large dairy establishment, rentured upon it with a sleigh. They were four girls, aged respectively sixteen, fiteen, thirteen and eight years, and a boy, six years old, all healthy and blooming children, petted and be-loved by their parents and relatives, and who, in their gay, rollicking mirth on the ice, little thought of the awful fate that awaited them. The pond was within sight of their home, and their mother was loving'y looking at their innocent sport when, at a spot near the centre of the pond, the ice gave way, and children and sleigh were plunged into the water. They struggled desperately for their lives, but their heartrending sariets were o no avail, and they were in a few minutes buried in the icy water. The eldest calld, a bright girl of sixteen, rave a last accounting cry of "Oh mother, ave

me!" as she disappeared from her mother's sight. Three of the children had been in the sleigh, and the other two were pushing from behind, but it seems that they all met the same cruel fate. Boats were got ready and all possible efforts were made to save them, but in vain, and for several hours last eventur none of the bodies could even be recovered. The arony of the mother, as she saw her children ennone of the bodies could even be recovered. The agony of the mother, as she saw her children engulied in the key pond beyond all human and may well be imagined. The neighborhood was in a feverish state of excitement, and the most intense sympathy for the afficted lamily is left everywhere.

NEW YORK CITY.

The annual Grand Charity Ball, in aid of the New York Infant Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music, January 14, 1875. Winifred Morrissey fell out of a window of her,

residence, No. 115 Mott street, on Saturday night, and broke her right leg. She was taken to Belle-vue Hospital yesterday morning.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the mil. linery store of Mrs. Rauth. No. 413 Sixth avenue,

caused by a defect in a flue. The fire and water destroyed \$150 worth of property. A gas jet ignited a curtain in the apartments of Mr. George H. Corbet, on the second floor of No. 258 East Thirty-third street, last evening. The flames spread to the woodwork in the room. The damage is estimated at \$150.

Policeman William H. Archer, of the Thirtycond precinct, visited some friends at No. 100 Henry street yesterday afternoon. While there he handled a pistol so carelessly that it exploded and a builet went into the calf of his right leg. Julia Londergan, who resides in Dry Dock street, was on her way to church yesterday morning, when an anti-Sabbstarian person, seated in a secular wagon, drove his steed over her. Her wrist was broken, and she had to be sent to Belie-vue Hospital.

A boy, named Frederick Pullman, aged seven years, of No. 328 West Forty-sixth street, was run over yesterday morning by a milk wagon, in which was seated George Tride, of No. 535 West Firty-fourth street. He was injured on the body and legs. Tride was arrested.

A lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Dominican church, Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue this evening, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. H. Corrigan, President of Seton Hall College; subject, "The First American Pilgrimage to Rome," the proceeds for the poor of the parisa under the charge of St. Vincent de Paul Society. The well known talents of the lecturer, who was one of the pligrims, as well as the worthy object of the lecture will, it is hoped, crowd the hall.

LONG ISLAND.

The rate of taxation on preperty in Jamaica village has been fixed by the Board of Trustees at one-third of one per cent.

There are now five cases of smallpox in the pesthouse on Barnum Island, and two deaths from that disease have occurred. A son of Mr. Peter Bourdette, of Baldwin's, who

ecidentally shot himself through the left hand a The Presbyterian church at Freeport, having peen twenty-five years in existence, appropriate memorial services are to be held on the 29th inst. Bishop Littlejohn will consecrate the new Church of the Resurrection at Richmond Hill on Thursday next, ceremonies to commence at hall-past eleven

Codfish in large numbers are now being taken in the ocean of Fire Island. Mr. Fleet Sammis caught one on Friday which weighed fitty-one pounds.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Vogel, of Cold Spring (formerly Mrs. Jackson), married only two months ago, at the age of eighty years, died suddenly on Thursday evening, leaving a large estate.

Twelve freeholders of Jamaica have petitioned the Board of Trustees to open Alsop street, as laid down on the village map, from the present terminus of the Rockaway road at Fulton street to Hill-Mrs. Schaeffer, of Scranton, Pa., while going to

visit the family of Mr. B. Faber, at the corner of Heinman avenue and Fulton street. Jamaics, fell down the stairway, dislocated her shoulder and suffered other injuries. There is considerable feeling in Winfield at the action of the Assessors in raising the valuation of

action of the assessors in ruising the valuation of vacant lots and lands assessed by the acre. Lots have been increased from \$25 to \$.9 each, and land from \$100 to \$110 per acre. Since the introduction of water into Flushing the Fire Department of the village has been reorganized. The hand engines are to be laid aside as relays, and the chief reliance in case of fire will be upon the hydrants. The village has one steam engine.

Trouble has arisen in the Methodist Episcopal church at Woodsburg, growing out of the fact that some time ago, through the action of a majority of the congregation, the church property was deeded to the Conference. A party in opposition, calling themselves the free church party, has arisen and a split in the church is threatened.

August Hudson, a resident of Deer Park, went into the store of George S. Pearsail on Friday to charged for the use of a wagon, when Pearsail became very much incensed at a remark made by Hudson, and, seizing an axe handle, dealt him several severe blows about the head, one or which cut through the scalp. Hudson is quite an old man, and it is leared that the shock may cause deata. Pearsail is under arrest to await the result. pay a bill. The two quarrelled about the sum

so seriously "shook up" the residents of West-chester county, was also felt quite sensibly at sevchester county, was also felt quite sensibly at several points on the north shore of Long Island. At Glen Cove, a distinct, heavy rumble was heard approaching from the southwest, causing the houses to vibrate and the windows to rattle, and dying away in the northeast, its duration being three or four seconds. Owing to the lateness of the hour—about twenty minutes past ten—butfew people noticed it, but those who did say that the shock was well defined.

A rip-rap wall is now being constructed at East Reach, near the entrance of Lloyd's Harbor, opposite the lighthouse (town of Huntington), under the direction of the United States Lighthouse Dethe direction of the United States Lighthouse Department, and intended for the protection of the lighthouse buildings there. A strong granite wall was built some years ago north of the lighthouse, extending out about 300 feet from the affore, but it was found that this produced an eddy, which, sweeping near the lighthouse bar during storms and high water, threatened to undermine the structure. The purpose of the rip-rap is to change the current so as to deposit sand rather than carry it away from the loundations. Captain George R. Johnson, Jr., is inspector of the work. As a train on the Long Island Railroad was assemble them. Central Island Reilroad was passing between Central Islip and Brentwood, a

day or two ago, the engineer discovered a boy ahead sitting on the track, and immediately blew the whistle, repeating the alarm several times, The boy, however, did not stir, and the engineer, thinking there was something the matter with him, whistled "down brakes," and succeeded in stopping the train when only a lew feet from him, the boy meantime remaining motionless. The the boy meantime remaining motionless. The fireman jumped off the engine and went toward nim, when he jumped up suddenly and ran late the woods. It was afterwards learned that the young scamp, who is about four teen years old and lives at Hauppange, had made a bet with a companion that he could stop the cars, and he won Horse and cattle thieves have for months past

been committing depredations upon the farmers of Queens county, working principally in the circuit of a few miles around Jamaica, and it is only recently that the officers of the law have been able to obtain any clew to the thieves. Quite a number of horses have been stolen, some of which have now been recovered, and dozens of missing catrie are accounted for by the finding of their siacyhtered carcases in the woods, the nides and choice cuts of the meat having been carried away, Jamaica officers have been basily at work at these cases for some time past, and have succeeded during the past week in tracking and arresting a number of the offencers, who in most cases are found to be old State Prison birds. It is likely that the gang will now be effectually broken up, and that the farmers for a time will be rid of a dangerous pest. cuit of a few miles around Jamaica, and it is only Another supposed murder case is now occupying

the attention of Detective Payne, who "worked up" the Jones murder case at South Oyster Ray From circumstances which came to his knowledge in his search for evidence in the Jones case, he is led to believe that a negro named Joe Lawrence is implicated in the commission of a crime hardly less heinous. These circumstances, oriefy stated, are as follows:—Joseph Denton lived in the vicinity, of Sayville some years ago. He married a woman of great beauty and accomplishments, by whom he had two condens. In the course of three or four years benton found reason to believe that his wife was guilty of criminal intimacy with other men, and this benefit was subsequently fully confirmed. Curiously enough, the man who found most favor in her eyes was this disreputable negro, Joe Lawrence. Denton left here about eighteen months ago, went to sea and has not since been meard of, and meanwhile his wite and Lawrence, it is admitted, have been fiving fogether. About six months after Denton went to sea his two children disappeared in a mysterious manner, and led to believe that a negro named Joe Lawrence is buried in a neighboring wood. This theory is said to be sustained by the fact that traces of their remains have been discovered by other negroes, who, however, in lear of Lawrence, have kept the matter secret until quite recently. Lawrence is

WESTCHESTER.

The Board of Supervisors have appointed J. Malcolm Smith abrarian of the county library for the

At Yonkers the question as to where the proposed storage reservoir, intended to supply that city with pure water, will be located, still "hangs fire."

A case under the civil damage law, where a woman named Valentine charged a saloon keeper with selling liquor to her husband, thereby depriving herself and children or adequate support, has just been decided before a Peekskiil Justice of the Peace. The jury gave a verdict of \$10 damages against the defendant.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which adjourned on Friday, counsel for the Lambert Brothers, who were indicted for arson at White Plains, moved that a noile pros. be entered in their case. As the District Altorney did not op-pose the motion it was granted by Justice Pratt. The accused parties have had a trial, which re-sulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Thus far the Board of Supervisors have manifested no inclination to adopt measures for the separation of the sexes in the county jail, where the existing state of affairs in tout respect has long been a standing disgrace to the county.

About half-past seven o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the old gristmi located on the Westchester side of the bridge connecting the village of that name with Throug's
Neck, which, notwithstanding the prompt arrival
of the hook and ladder and other fire companies
at the scene, had soon gained such headway that
all efforts to save either the building or machinery were futile. The fire communicated with
a tavern adjoining, kept by a man named Wilson,
which was also specifily in flames. By this time
tase timber in the large lumber yard of Brown
Brothers, in the vicinity, was smoking from the
intense neat; but by the exertions of the firemen
and citizens this property was saved. The old
mill, built long before the Revolutionary war, and
riddled with builteds in places during that momentous struggle, was entirely destroyed. The property was owned by William Cooper, as was also
the tavern alluded to. He estimates his loss at
\$7,000. The property was not insured. No one
appears to know how the fire originated. located on the Westchester side of the bridge con

STATEN ISLAND

The Court of Anneals has decided the case of the Richmond County Gastight Company against the town of Middletown adversely to the company. The claim against the town amounted to between \$7.000 and \$8,000. The Sunday school connected with the Trinity

Methodist Episcopal church at West Brighton will have a concert and miscellaneous entertainment in the church on Ffiday evening next. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday school.

The first lecture of the annual course of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered in Association Hall, Factoryville, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., by the Rev. J E. Rockwell, D. D. Subject—"In and Out of Italy."

Supervisor White, Justices Allen, Kassner and Garrett and the Town Clerk met Saturday at the Town Hall in Stapleton as a Board of Audit, and received a large number of bills against the town of Middletown. They will meet on Wednes-day to complete their work.

A meeting at Mariner's Harbor on Saturday evening, held to discuss the question, "To dike or not to dike?" was largely attended, and the or not to discribe was largely attended, and the spirit was one of a strong opposition to the gov-erament project now being carried out by Gen-eral Newton, to the detriment, as alleged, of the interests of the people of Mariner's Harbor. Res-olutions were passed and a committee was chosen to take further action.

Coroner Tappen has made a careful investigation of the dead body of a child found by Faron the mute, buried in the woods at Winant's Grove the mute, buried in the woods at Winant's Grove on Wednesday last. The Pole, Humphrey Gastefestrie, who was arrested, says that he was the father of the child; that Dr. Walser, of New Brighton, attended his wife during her confinement, and that when the child died he (the prisoner) buried it, being ignorant of the laws of the constry in relation to such cases. He says he lived on Simonson avenue, about a naif mile from where the body was found. The prisoner was discharged, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

At a meeting of the taxpayers and Commissioners of Drainage of what is known as the upper drainage district, which includes parts of South field, Westfield and Northdeld, held on the 10th inst. at Richmond, a committee of seven was appointed to inquire into the matter and report to a meeting to be held on the 7th of January next; and the Commissioners were instructed to take no action in the matter further than to advertise for proposals for doing the work before that time. The proposale expense and all other matters connected with the drainage project are meantime to be ascertained by the committee, which consists of Messrs, John W. Mesereau, David T. Tysen, Jr.; Major James Gayon, Lawrence W. Cortelyou, Abraham Lockman, Joseph G. Seguine and Weilington A. Carter. Taxpayers are to be notified of the meeting to be held on the 7th prox. neid. Westfield and Northfield, held on the 10th

NEW JERSEY.

Governor Parker has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Philip Rellly, who stands charged with the murder of William Livingston, in

The trial of Kienen, the defaulting cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, will commence in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Jersey City to-day. When this trial is concluded that of Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, will be taken up.

The large property holders on Jersey City Heights have reorganized their association, and they intend to have a bill introduced at the approaching session of the Legislature to facilitate and promote public improvements. All public romote public improvements. All public rements in Jersey City have been suspended

United States Senatorship and claims that it is entitled to the first place. The hale, hearty and ware and Lackawanna Ratiroad interest is most active in seeking the prize either for Randolph of Vanatta, Stockton is championed by the Penn sylvania Ratiroad Company, while Attorney General Gilchrist is opposed to all the ratiroads.

Another meeting of the democratic Assembly men elect for Jersey City was held Saturday to discuss the new charter, which is nearly completed. In the meantime the "ring" in power are equally energetic in preparing to give a lively opposition. All office-holders, including policemen and firemen, are being assessed largely to raise a fund for the lobby at Trenton and deleat every

POLICE MYSTERIES IN NEWARK.

Two men are now in custody in Newark who are puzzies to the police authorities there. One is Grover Gramer, claiming to reside at No. 135 Thirty-ninth street, New York. In his possession found a prayer book and was found a prayer book and four or five railroad passes, having the name on them of Mrs. Alien. He says he found them. The police consider him a thiet, and he has been committed as a vagrant for thirty days, awaiting developments. The other is Robert Smemer, twenty-one years of age, hailing from Brooklyn. On him was found some 116 penny postage stamps. He, too, says he found them. The police think he stole them, and that he is implicated in the large robberty some weeks ago in Forsyth street, New York, when bonds, stamps, umbrellas, gold, &c., were carried of.

LABOR MOVEMENTS. The Clothing Cutters Reorganizing.

At the call of a committee a mass meeting of the clothing cutters and trimmers employed in the wholesale clothing manufacture was held at Coburg Hall, No. 10 Stanton street, yesterday for the purpose of reorganizing for the protection of the parpose of reorganizing for the protection of the interests of the trade, it appears that there are about two thousand men employed in this branch, who were formerly organized but owing to the depressed condition of the trade during the past two years the union was dissolved. Their wages during the past two years, it is stated, have been reduced from a stan-dard rate of \$24 per week to an average rate of \$12 and \$13 per week, the highest rate paid at present in some exceptional cases being \$20 per week. As the prospects of the trade are comparatively

As the prospects of the trade are comparatively good some combined efforts are to be made to regain if possible their former rate of wages or something near it. It is said that even at present there is no scarcity of employment in this braineh of the trade, and better times are expected in the spring. The meeting yesterday organized under the presidency of Mr. E. Dower, and the proceedings were conducted in both English and German. A plan was submitted which, after some disussion, was adopted, to the effect that an organization, was adopted, to the effect that an organization, was adopted, to the effect that an organization, was adopted to be composed of sections, each section to be composed of not less than nine members. Each section shall elect two delegates to a central organization, which shall prepare a constitution and bylaws. Remarks were made by Patrick Whearty, Robert Birch, Robert Hinkelman, Dirke, Fronde and others.

The names of those present were enroised, and, to complete the work of reorganization, another meeting is to be held on Sanday next. In the meantime shop meetings are to be held to agitate the matter, and to form a committee in each Body, which shall report at the general meeting on Body, which shall report at the general meeting on Bun-day 1885.

OBITUARY.

Captain Theodore B. DuBois. Early vesterday morning Captain Theodore B. dullois, long connected with the shipping interests of New York and Brooklyn before the war States naval vessels, died at his residence No. 330 Tenth street, South Brooklyn. The veteral No. 330 Tenth street, South Brooklyn. The veteran captain, though passing at once from a command in the merchant service to that of vessels of war, was held in great esteem by the regular service officers, and at Mobile Bay and elsewhere during the war received the highest compliments from the Admiratty for contrage, skill and steriling integrity in all the serious and important work intrusted to him. He was very seriously injured in Mobile Bay, now mine years ago, but though he recovered, seemingly, for a time, he was at tength meaphed tated for service, and, at his own request.

Major Franz Umbschieden, One of the German Revolutionists of '48.

Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, in his humble home, No. 69 Lush street, Newark, died Major Franz Umbschieden, journalist and one of the most noted of the active members of the revolution of 1848 in Rhenish Bavaria. Deceased was born at Gruenstadt, in Khenish Bavaria, and received a most liberal education, both at the University of Heidelberg and other institutions of learning in his country. He was studying for the bar and was just about being adm ted to practice when the stirring year of '48 came and drew when the stirring year of '48 came and drew him into the ranks of the revolutionists. He served as Major and Adjutant General on the star of General Blinker, who subsequently jought in the war of the American rebelion on the Union side, and took a most active part in fleid and council operations. He was with Blinker at the lamous storming of the fortified town of Landau. He also acted as civil commissioner during the provisional government. He also fought with Franz Sigel at Baden. The collapse of the revolution drove him to switzerland; but from there he was criven on the advent of Kapoleon III. and finally brought up in Newark N. J., on the loth of May, 1852. There he has lived ever since, supporting himself and family in a rather precarious way, first by teaching and them writing for German hewspapers. At one time he acted as city editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and for many years past has edited varions German newspapers in Newark and other places in New Jersey. He was a man of unquestionable ability and erudition, and had a merited reputation as a writer, but is the business of hie was a miserable failure. For several years past his circumstaaces were very low, and he lived the life of a misanthrope, seeming always to be looking at the past and not the present of the luture. In personal appearance the Major was very remarkable. He was very tall, very sparse and of singular features. In manners heat say he was always a better friend to other than to himself. him into the ranks of the revolutionists.

David Hallanan.

A prominent citizen of Jersey City, David Hall anan, died suddenly of apoplexy, at half-past one o'clock yesterday alternoon, at his residence gentleman was a native of Traise, county Kerry ireland, and was in his fifty-sixth year. He was r many years connected with the National Bank for many years connected with the National Bank of Ireland in responsible positions. He came to this country in his own schooner in 1847, and settled in Cincinnati, where he served a term of three years as deputy sheriff. He then engaged with a banking firm, but soon was transferred to the firm of Atwood & Co., bankers, of New York, with whom he remained till their failure in 1887. He was appointed city treasurer by the Board of Aidermen of Jersey City in 1889, and retained the office till the republicans came into power. He was an indefactgable politician, and few men in the democratic party wielded more inducates in his district. He was a candidate for County Register at the late election, but was defeated by Mr. Cleveland. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the State Insurance Company and of the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank. The funeral will take place to-morrow. James V. Z. Blaney, M. D.

[From the Chicago Post, Dec. 1.] The death of Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, one of the

nost prominent physicians of the city, occurred at his residence. No. 464 Michigan avenue, in this city, at one o'clock this morning. He was born in Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820, and was, therefore, in his fifty-fifth year. He studied at and graduated from Princeton Cellege, New Jersey, and pursued his medical studies in Newcastle and Philadelphia. These completed, he came to Chicago, and, in connection with Dr. Brainerd, organized Rush Medical College, which owes much of its prosperity to his labors and influence. He was a man of quick perceptions, unusual natural solinty, liberal education and culture, and of vast acquirements in his chosen field of chemistry, geology, metallyrgy and kindred subjects. When the war began he entered the army as a surreon of volunteers, and during its continuance filled many positions of responsibility, and acquired a widely extended reputation by his ability. He was stationed for some time at Norfolk, Va., nedling the responsible post of medical director. Toward the close of the war he was appointed medical purveyor, and stationed in Chicago, where he had charge of vast quantities of medical stores. He returned from the war broken down in health, but still continued to lecture at Rush Medical College. Upon the death of President Brainerd in 1858, Professor Blaney succeeded him, and filled the Jersey, and pursued his medical studies Professor Blaney succeeded him, and filled the position until compelled by ill health to resign, some three or languages. nder of the order in this State.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY JUBILER. At the Presbyterian church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, last evening, there

was a jubilee commemorative of the fittleth anniversary of the above society. Hon. William E. Dodge presided and made some interesting re-marks in relation to the inciplency of the organization, praising God for the wonderful manner in which He bad prospered and blessed the society. Reading over what he cailed "the death roll" or its early members he said that of the organizers but three remained. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng was then introduced, and in an eloquent and impressive manuer he reviewed the formation of the American Tract Society. In the course of his remarks he said, "The men of our generation of one possess the grandear and dignity of the founders of this noble work; we may have gained in breadth in our day, but we have lost in individuality. The splendid organization of the society has levelled the pride of the denominations and is the mother of the tellowship which is our joy and delight. By it we drown dissensions and burn discord. Never more can securarism arise and secular seclusion continue while the society lasts." Addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. Bits, President of the Protestant College of Berrut, Syria, and others, and a mass of facts presented in Rev. H. D. Ganse's tract for the jubilee year. By the latter it appears that the annual issues of the society for fity years have averaged more than ten millions of publications, more than ball of which have been volumes, or nearly sixty thousand evangelical publications duily. Within the thirty-three years that the society has employed colporteurs the latter have made over eleven millions of family visits, including in nearly all cases rehgion, conversation and prayer. which He had prospered and blessed the society.

THE LEET SHOOTING CASE. Death of the Wounded Man.

Mr. John Leet, of 110th street and the Boulevard died yesterday morning at an early hour from the effect of a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, received under circumstances already reported in ceived under circumstances already reported in the HERALD. At intervals, when in his right mind since the snooting, which occurred on the night of the 25th ult., the deceased told his family and rienes that he had snot himselt "accidentally while looling with the pistol," and they now declare their belief in his accidental shooting, and aver that he had no incentive to self-destruction. Coroner Elckhoff, who was notified of the death of Mr. Leet, will hold an inquest. The deceased was thirty-one years old, unmarried and a native of litinois.

CORONERS' CASES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Daly, a woman sixty years of age, was yesterday morning found dead in bed at Ko 109 Bleecker street, by her son-in-law, Mr. Cassidy. Mrs. Daly had not been in good health for some

time past. Coroner Kessler was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning Charles F. Winters, a man thirty-two years of age, who drank to excess, was lound dead in bed at 130 Greene street, where he had been employed as a musician. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner Kessler, who was notified.

A STRANGLED INFANT

While Officer Hand, of the Twenty-ninth police precinct, was patrolling his post at eight o'clocs last evening he discovered a newspaper parcelliying upon the sidewark in front of the nouse No. lying upon the sidewalk in front of the nouse No. 112 West Sixteenth street. Upon examination the mysterious bundle was found to contain the corpse of a full-grown remale infant, wrapped in old rags. The officer conveyed the parcel to the Thirtieth street station house, where Sergeant Schultz discovered a cord ned around the neck of the body, passing behind the ears and tied tightly across the noise. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate the case, which is clearly one of infanticide by strangulation.